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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +8°C.
Minimum -0°C.
Sun sets today at 5:54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. III, NO. 11

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1964. (HOOF 19, 1342 S.H.)

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Shah-e-Naw, Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul, Blue Mosque
International Club, Pamir Cinema

PRICE AL 1

GREEK CYPRIOT SOLDIERS ATTACK ON TURKISH QUARTER IN KTIMA Turkish Cypriots Resist To Surrender

MICOSIA, Cyprus, March, 10. (AP).—MAULED badly by heavy fire from bazooka, mortar and automatic weapons in daylong fighting at Ktima and completely surrounded by superior forces, the Turkish Cypriots Monday night vowed never to surrender.

But Greek Cypriot government forces said they had halted their advance deep inside the Turkish quarter of the city to permit the Turks time to make a complete surrender.

So far casualty figures are far from complete but newsmen on the scene said they believed two Turks have been killed and 18 wounded and one Greek slain and 13 wounded in the fighting which was launched at dawn Monday morning and continued throughout most of the day.

The leader of the Turkish community and former member of parliament Aziz Altay was quoted by the British in Ktima as saying, "we will never surrender," but a Greek Cypriot government statement issued said their people had halted the push into the quarter where the Turks now are concentrated along with several hundred women and children.

"Further chase of these Turks would have jeopardized the lives and safety of these women and children," the statement said.

At 1915 GMT firing had halted. A cease-fire went into effect.

Peace talks were expected to continue Tuesday morning.

There were no new incidents in Nicosia Monday night but earlier in the day a Greek Cypriot woman was killed in shooting in the suburb of Trakhanas. The Greek Cypriots say the firing came from the Turkish side but the Turks denied firing.

The last action of the day in Ktima, according to a newsmen at the spot, was when nine Turkish Cypriots armed with shotguns took on a Greek Cypriot armoured bulldozer. After intense firing lasting about three minutes the bulldozer wheeled and departed from the scene.

Another Greek Cypriot bulldozer was disabled by a Turkish landmine, newsmen said.

A Turkish bulldozer was unusable Monday, the Turks claimed, as it was not able to operate against bazookas.

The Greeks claimed they had found considerable quantities of ammunition including locally made mortars in a captured stronghold.

They said Turkish defences were completely broken down and the Turks abandoned them to move back deep into the Turkish sector.

At nightfall, said the Greek Cypriot spokesman, the Turks promised to adhere to surrender conditions and the Greeks halted movements.

He said these conditions were: abandon and destroy all fortifications and other firing posts and deliver arms and accept the authority of the legal forces (Greek Cypriots) to patrol the whole town including the Turkish quarter, thus securing the security of the whole population.

Brigadier Donald Crane, Commander of the British Western Zone on the island, said a cease-fire arranged earlier in the afternoon was shattered at 1511 "when heavy firing began again."

Associated Press photographer Eddie Worth flew over the stricken area in a British helicopter

and reported "it was just like a war operation."

He said a heavy pall of smoke rolled up from unchecked fires blazing in the Turkish quarter.

Mortar fire could be heard and dust was kicked up by bullets glancing at the last remaining minaret in town.

Earlier, Greek forces had blasted down the Yeni Cami mosque, which they said had been used as a gunpost.

At midnight all was calm in Ktima as British troops patrolled the streets.

Despite the casualty total in the Turkish quarter, the Ktima fighting was seen as the most destructive since last Christmas.

Two fires still raged on the border line area between the Turkish and Greek-held areas.

A mosque and Turkish club which housed the headquarters of Turkish leaders had been reduced to rubble by mortar fire.

Many buildings had been waded in by bazookas and armoured bulldozers.

The mosque rubble blocked the street, halting the passage of a Greek Cypriot bulldozer critically named Pa-4. Its sister, Pa-3, straddled the street where it had been disabled by a landmine.

At the United Nations, concern over the Cyprus situation mounted Monday as Secretary-General U Thant continued his efforts to find a mediator and troop contingents for a U.N. peace force to be sent to the island republic.

Thant met separately with Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean of Britain and Ambassador Orhan Eralp of Turkey.

Turkish delegation sources said they could not confirm reports that officials in Ankara were open.

(Contd. on page 1)

Committee On S. African Apartheid Resumes Debates

UNITED NATIONS, New York, March, 10. (DPA).—The U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid (racial segregation) in South Africa Monday night resumed discussions with the experts nominated by Secretary-General U Thant.

The discussion, under Guinea's U.N. Ambassador Diallo Telli as Chairman, was attended by the Chairman of the Experts Committee Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden, Josip Djerdpa of Yugoslavia, Sidi Baba of Morocco and Sir Hugh Foot of Britain.

The special committee and the experts are reported to have agreed on the terms of reference of their task.

At the first committee meeting Mrs. Mariam Makeba a South African singer appeared in the name of the oppressed and arrested people in South Africa to "disappoint the non-whites in South Africa again."

She concluded her appeal by singing the anti-apartheid song "Hanging on a Tree" composed in December last year by British actress Vanessa Redgrave.

Work On University Agriculture College Building Completed

KABUL, March, 10.—The key of the new buildings of the College of Agriculture and the Eastern and Western wings of the dormitories of Kabul University were delivered to Professor Dr. Anwar, President of Kabul University Monday morning by Mr. Hamble, Chief of the Education Division of USAID.

The ceremony was attended by the Dean of the College of Agriculture, certain officials of Kabul University and some officials of Hochtief Construction Company in Kabul.

The new buildings of the College of Agriculture are single-storied and contains a large number of classrooms including fully-equipped laboratories and a large auditorium.

The hostel of the University has four floors and can accommodate 1,000 persons.

US STILL HOPES FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS OF MALAYSIAN ISSUE

WASHINGTON, March, 10. (DPA).—The United States still hopes the Malaysian problem can be settled peacefully and that previously accepted peace-keeping arrangements will be put into effect promptly.

The view expressed by the State Department last night followed reports that Indonesian, Malaysian and Philippine Ministers failed to agree at their Bangkok cease-fire talks last week.

Department Press Officer Richard I. Phillips said: "We continue to hope that the Malaysians, Indonesians and Filipinos will ex-

LIBYA ASKS USA AND BRITAIN TO NEGOTIATE LIQUIDATION OF THEIR LIBYA MILITARY BASES

BENGHAZI, Libya, March, 10. (Reuter).—THE Libyan government has asked Britain and the United States to begin negotiations on the liquidation of their bases in Libya. Mr. Mahmoud Muntasser, Prime Minister, told parliament here last night.

The military pact with Britain to last until 1970, is in effect for 20 years while the agreement with United States is

Shevchenko's 1964 Prize Presented To Khrushchov

MOSCOW, March 10. (Tass).—Nikita Khrushchov, the Soviet Prime Minister, has been awarded the 1964 Shevchenko's Prize named after the Ukrainian poet. This decision was taken by the governmental Ukrainian committee for the award of Shevchenko Prizes.

The decision was read out Monday by Aleksandr Korneichuk, the Ukrainian writer and chairman of the committee, at a celebration meeting in the Bolshoi Theatre marking the 150 anniversary of Shevchenko's birth.

The Shevchenko Prize has been awarded to Khrushchov for outstanding socio-political activity in the Ukraine, for his big contribution to the development and strengthening of Ukrainian culture and the culture of all fraternal Soviet peoples.

exercise restraint and will persevere in their efforts to find a peaceful solution," Phillips said his remarks were "in line with what we have been saying publicly and privately to them for some time."

LABOUR TO CANCEL POLARIS PACT WITH US IF IT ASSUMED POWER IN BRITAIN, SAYS PARTY CHIEF

LONDON, March, 10. (AP).—A LABOUR government will cancel Britain's agreement with the United States to build Polaris missile submarines and seek a stronger voice in Washington's nuclear decisions, Harold Wilson said Monday night.

The chief of Britain's opposition party, just back from talks in Washington, was asked to define labour's defence policy, now a major issue in this year's election campaign.

"Is it correct that you would cancel the Polaris agreement?" asked television interviewer Robin Day.

"Yes, there is no ambiguity," replied Wilson. "Britain will cease this pretence of being a nuclear power."

His remarks were likely to be received with pleasure in Washington, which opposes independent nuclear forces that might involve the United States in war.

He said a labour government would use the savings to build up Britain's conventional forces for a larger peace-keeping task. "We could play a much bigger role in the world," he said. Wilson would put Britain's V-Bombers, which carry H-Bombs, under the North Atlantic alliance. He would also work toward putting the American Polaris submarine base in Scotland's Holy Loch under NATO control.

The V-Bombers are integrated in NATO's plans, but Britain re-

tains the right, as it would with its own Polaris subs, to pull them out in times of national emergency.

Day confronted Wilson with Prime Minister Douglas-Home's charge that labour was somehow trying to get control of American nuclear forces by abandoning Britain's deterrent. Wilson said: "The Prime Minister in this pre-election period is playing politics with defence."

Since the election must be held before Nov. 5, Wilson obviously felt time was on his side with the Polaris submarines which are not due to go into service until 1967 or 1968.

This was his reasoning on why Britain should abandon for nuclear deterrent.

"In the last resort the decision (to use nuclear weapons) will be American. That's the position in my case, whether we pretend to have a nuclear deterrent or not. But we do want to get some more agreement and consultation about the use of the American deterrent."

"The plain fact is that we have in effect virtually no control over the Western deterrent at the present time," he added.

Soviet Parliamentarian Gives Reason For Soviet China Border Talks

NEW DELHI, March 10. (Reuter).—A joint Sino-Soviet boundary commission was set-up recently to delimit the boundary between the two countries following an increase in Chinese violations of the Soviet border, a leading Soviet

parliamentarian was quoted as saying by a Western news agency here Monday.

Mr. I. V. Spiridonov Chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, told a press conference he could not say what progress the commission had made.

Mr. Spiridonov, who is leading a Soviet parliamentary delegation, said there had been violations of the Soviet border by the Chinese before, but in recent times these had greatly increased. Soviet sources, however, have not yet given the news about Mr. Spiridonov's news conference.

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 10, 1964

Crash Programme To Train Nurses

Any plan envisaging an increase in the number of qualified nurses in the country at this stage of developments in our public health system is a welcome step.

The Ministry of Public Health has formulated a project for raising the educational standard of nurses, increasing their number and improving their moral and material status.

It is a fact that the training of nurses in the country has not gone parallel with developments in public health fields as general. Programmes aimed at training nurses have lagged far behind than other measures in public health fields. Thus it is essential and high time to formulate a crash programme to rectify the situation.

Recently the Ministry of Public Health sent a number of nurses to be trained abroad. This system we hope will be expanded and popularised. Furthermore, it should become a rule for the publicity department of the Ministry of Public Health to attract the educated female population of the country to enter the nursing profession. It has unfortunately become a "cultural lag" in our society that the nursing profession is not looked upon by young educated women as a primary target when they choose their career. But the fact is that this profession is one of the most honoured ones in other parts of the world; and it is here that we think both the press and the publicity organs of the Ministry of Public Health should concentrate in telling the educated sections of women population to enter the field. Nursing on voluntary basis should be popularised through a move by educated ladies in the upper strata of our society in rendering their free services.

The Public Health Ministry's plan to open courses for training nurses in the provinces is a well thought plan. Proper guidance should be given to each province to conduct these courses efficiently.

If we are able to provide an patients.

PRIMARY COMMODITY PRODUCING NATIONS HAVE THE LANGUAGE TO IMPROVE THEIR MARKETING STANDARDS

Tabibi's Speech Before 20th ECAFE Session, Teheran

Mr. Chairman,
At the outset let me express my deepest congratulations on behalf of my delegation for your election as Chairman of this historic session of ECAFE. With your leadership the achievements of our meeting will be to our full satisfaction. I would also like to express the warm congratulations of my delegation to the Government and people of Iran for the most excellent arrangements at this meeting.

Let me also extend my satisfaction to the excellent performance of the ECAFE Secretariat and particularly to its distinguished leaders, Mr. U. NYUN, for the preparation of documents and the arrangements of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman, the item under discussion is one of the most important items on our Agenda both for the protection of regional and national economic programmes of members of ECAFE. The consideration of the reports of the ECAFE Secretariat is useful.

The Asian Economic and Commerce Ministers in their Manila meeting of December last have opened to us a new horizon of unity of approach to our common economic problems, and if this unity is carried on at this session of ECAFE and also at the Geneva conference on Trade and Development, it will bring us closer to the solution of national and regional problems.

The Manila resolution rightly reflected the concern of the member nations of the ECAFE to the fact that our region is encountering serious difficulties in achieving the minimum desirable rates of economic growth and that developments in international trade have not only failed to stimulate but have impeded the economic development of most countries of the region.

The agreement of the Commerce Ministers in Manila for taking practical measures for promoting regional economic co-operation is a welcome step.

TECHNIQUE OF FARM BROADCASTING

M. John Douglass, FAO Consultant in Radio and T.V., who was recently in Kabul had talks with Agricultural and radio authorities with a view to improving "Farm Broadcasting". Following these talks Radio Afghanistan decided to launch programmes for the benefit of the farming community.

It is no coincidence that the countries with great food surpluses and excellent agriculture, are those countries that have a first class "Farm Broadcasting Service". In North America, Australia, New Zealand and several European countries, Farm Broadcasting is only one of many methods of improving agricultural production by education, agricultural extension, etc., but Radio has the unique advantage of being able to transmit information faster and over a wider area to a wider audience than any other media. Broadcasting has proved to be just as valuable to the highly educated American farmer as it is to the hard-working Australian sheep man and the uneducated farmer in developing countries.

Broadcasting to farmers is not new and has been carried out in most countries since the inception of Radio. However, unfortunately few countries have endeavored to keep their Farm Broadcasting up to date.

operation in various fields including trade, industry, mining, agriculture, transport and communications is a great milestone towards the solution of economic problems of our region.

The nature of our economic problem has been analysed in the reports that have been made available to us. It is, therefore, now the time to consider the steps we must take to overcome these difficulties. For each of us the steps will be somewhat different because the stage of development that has been reached varies greatly throughout our region. Some countries are ready to move more rapidly toward industrialization, while others must continue to concentrate the efforts on agriculture and on the building of an infrastructure for further industrialization. For our own country and for many of the nations of this area, an increase in the production and export of primary commodities is our most important occupation and concern.

Therefore we must concentrate our attention on how these activities can be most efficiently and expeditiously carried out, and on how the maximum benefits may be obtained from them. These are very practical problems. It is possible to offset declining commodity prices to some extent by improvements in quality, by better packaging, and by enforcing higher standards of grading. Better marketing practices can help eliminate or at least alleviate short term fluctuations in prices. Shifts in the allocation of productive efforts from one commodity to another, if properly timed in relation to shifts in market demand, can greatly increase our export proceeds.

All of these proposals are well within the range of the possible and they can all help to improve our situation.

The very competent studies that are available to us, as well as our own experience in recent

years, have made us well aware of the nature and the extent of our problems. In many cases the practical steps that can help us, of which I have the extent of our problems. In many cases the practical steps that can help us, of which I have the extent of our problems.

One important problem is the shortage of people trained in the application of modern methods in the field of marketing primary commodities. In our country we need experienced commodity inspectors and graders, packing experts, and other technicians to help in our export commodity improvement campaign. Most of all we need persons who can teach and train our people in these fields.

A number of countries have felt that the establishment of Marketing Boards could help in the problem of obtaining larger revenue from primary commodities. Quite a few Boards are now in existence, some of them have been successful, whereas others have run out of funds and can no longer serve the purpose for which they were formed without resorting to governmental subsidies.

It should be noted, however, that most Marketing Boards have succeeded in ironing out the impact on producers of short term fluctuations in prices. A number of the boards have helped maintain high standards of quality and have discouraged the export of inferior goods which tend to destroy good markets. Of course a long term price trends, but its bargaining power is clearly much stronger than that of the individual merchant, and by the proper timing of its transactions, large Boards can influence world prices.

(To be continued)

As can be seen at present the privilege of exporting some of the medicinal herbs has been given to the Carpet Company. This is not to the national interest because the herbs industry cannot be developed since the Carpet Company is doing it on the side line. In conclusion the editorial said whatever happens to D' Boto Shirket the establishment of an organization which would deal with the export of herbs is most essential. The Ministry of Commerce is expected to take steps in this direction in the interest of the national economy.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial entitled "People Must be Encouraged to Save and Open Accounts in the Banks". The editorial after referring to the recent fire at the two busy markets of Kabul, said, had our traders been used to saving their money in the banks the losses they suffered would have been far less strenuous. Now that the government is trying to help the victims of that fire it is a publicity campaign for encouraging people to make use of the banking facilities.

This is important said the paper, because the main reason for not referring to the banks for area, and the programmes should saving etc. is because people do not know whether such facilities exist in the banks and what is the value of local value to the farmers. have any dealings with a bank. Farm Broadcasting to do its job. The paper promised full co-operation with the banks should they feel inclined to advertise.

AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial touched on an important trend which has been witnessed from time to time in business life, namely that a company is established with a specific purpose and after making some headway and achieving some success one does not hear about it any more. The company is dissolved mysteriously and the shareholders are called upon to attend a certain meeting for clearing the past accounts.

Recently, said the editorial, an advertisement appeared in the papers calling the share holders of "D Boto Shirket"—a company established to organize the export of medicinal herbs available in Afghanistan—to attend an extraordinary meeting in D' Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

The meeting which will be held on March 15 is to discuss a report of the committee appointed to clear the past accounts and also to discuss the future policy of the company. Former experience in this respect, said the editorial, shows that more than likely the meeting will decide to dissolve the company as a whole.

Had the company been engaged in importing trade, perhaps its abolition would not have proved so hard on the national economy. But D' Boto Shirket dealt with the export of an important character. Medicinal herbs are mainly bushes found abundantly in nature. They form a great source of income for the country, but of course before becoming such an asset a lot of work has to be done for collecting, processing and packing the herbs and then finding markets for them.

That is why it is important that the company which was established some eight years ago for this purpose and was doing fine for sometime must not be allowed to dissolve.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES
I. English Programme:
9 550 kcs= 31m band
3:00-3:30 p.m. AST
II. English Programme:
9 595 kcs= 31 m band
3:30-4:00 p.m. AST
Urdu programme:
6:000 kcs= 50 m band
6:10-6:30 p.m. AST
III. English Programme:
6 000 kcs= 50 m band
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST
Russian Programme:
6 000 kcs= 50 m band
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST
Arabic Programme:
11 955 kcs= 25 m band
10:30-11:00 p.m. AST
German Programme:
9 635 kcs= 31 m band
11:00-11:30 p.m. AST
French Programme:
9 635 kcs= 31 m band
11:30-12:00 midnight
The programmes include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9:00-9:55 p.m.
Tuesday, 5:00-5:30 p.m.
Thursday, 5:00-5:30 p.m.
Friday, 12:00-1:00 p.m.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar
Arr. Kabul, 13:30.

ARRIVALS

Beirut, Tehran-Kandahar
Arr. Kabul, 13:30.

DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi
Dep. Kabul, 10:00.
Kabul-New Delhi
Dep. 15:00

AFROFLIGHT

Moscow-Tashkent
Arr. Kabul, 9:40.
Tashkent-Moscow
Dep. Kabul, 12:20.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20122-20123
Traffic 20123-20124
Airline Booking Office 20124-20125
Airport 22316

Pharmacies

Boo Ali
Shafa
Feroz
Iqbal
Phone No. 22573
Phone No. 20536
Phone No. 24278
Phone No. 22743

Rolls, Cubes, Cones Or Pyramids



In rolls, cubes, cones or pyramids, a British foam manufacturer claim their new range of four varying-density foams are the most comfortable in the world.

Displayed for the first time in the Trade Section of the British Furniture Show at Earl's Court Exhibition Hall

Greenwood, 22, relaxed comfortably on a variety of oddly shaped cushions. Later Deborah, born at Nathaguli in the Himalayas, said "The new foam is amazing. It can look so uncomfortable in its many shapes yet seems to fuss into a wonderful bed or seat when used."

Afghanistan's Historical And Cultural Setting Bloodstained But Glorious

Greek Take-Over
Several Alexandrias were built throughout Afghanistan which were inhabited by sick and exhausted soldiers who gradually mixed with indigenous elements. The citizens of these Alexandrias eventually paved the way for the Greek invasion of the Indus or trans-Indus plains.

The victorious armies of Alexander the Great included hundreds of people from different parts of Afghanistan during their invasion of India. Two generations later, the Indian king, Asoka, introduced Buddhism and Indian civilization in the Arghandab valley.

Grecio-Bactrian Kings
During the reign of the Greco-Bactrian kings there were contacts of a permanent nature between Afghanistan and India. As these kings ruled over some Indian territories, social intercourse between people on either side of the Indus was increased and more exchanges were encouraged.

Alexander's invasion of the East changed the political picture of this part of the world altogether as it prepared the ground for human and intellectual contacts between the coastal fringes of the Mediterranean and the heart of India.

The intellectual contacts between the Hakhmanide and the Greek produced the Greco-Indian civilization whereas the intermixture of Buddhism with Greek philosophy brought about the Greco-Indian civilization.

The Kushanids, a nomadic tribe in Central Asia, accepted the civilization and culture of their time after moving to the lower Oxushan. It was under their patronage that the ingredients of the above mentioned cultures were intermingled in the fields of religion, thought, art and literature, laying the foundation of a great civilization in Afghanistan. This continued until the 7th Century A.D. coinciding with the introduction of Islam in this part of the world.

The history of Afghanistan between the 6th Century B.C. and the 7th Century A.D. comprises a ground period which has engaged many historians and archaeologists during the past 40 years. Every stage of archaeological excavations opens new vistas to shed light on the past civilization of Afghanistan and those of India and Iran.

Routes and Roundabouts
Since the Hakhmanide period caravan routes connecting west Asia with India China crossed through Afghanistan. The northern route passing through Baghlan and Bactria and the southern route through Kandahar and Ghazni were both important in regard to the traffic of merchandise and exchange of cultures between Afghanistan and her neighbours as well as between the east and west Asia.

One of the examples of Afghanistan's unique position between East and West is the inscription found near Kandahar (the southern route) bearing the contents of Asoka's decree in two different languages and two scripts—Aramian and Greek.

The Aramian language and script are indications of Hakhmanide officialdom while the other tells of Greek influence. Thus an ancient city in Afghanistan (which should have preceded Alexander and Asoka) crystallised various aspects of different civilizations in a single inspection.

tas to shed light on the past civilization of Afghanistan and those of India and Iran.

However, old people face a narrow path; for malnutrition and excessive nutrition are both detrimental. Old people have no caloric requirements as young people or those in the prime of their life. Their food should be rich in proteins and inorganic substances though. Naturally they need vitamins. However, some caution is warranted on the "topical" subject of vitamins: Professor Glatzel quoted the following important statement of the President of the American Medical Association: "In spite of the fine state of health which we enjoy as a nation, America has acquired a new health disturbance: Vitaminia. Ignorant advertising and misleading claims have made it possible for Americans to stuff themselves with vitamins which they do not need."

(To be continued)

Many Old People Eat Too Much

NEW INVESTIGATIONS IN NUTRITION HABITS

The average life expectancy of man in the industrialized countries has doubled during the past one hundred years. In earlier ages old age was an exception rather than the rule; now it has become the general pattern. In the Federal Republic of Germany approximately 5.5 million people are older than 65 years at present, which is over ten per cent of the total population, while only fifty years ago the respective figure was only five per cent.

This means that the problems of this group become of ever greater relative and absolute importance. The fact that a reasonably controlled nutrition is an essential component of life conduct in old age deserves increasing attention. Professor Dr. Hans Glatzel, Chairman of the Working Group for Nutrition Research of the German Research Society points out that ageing man is an unsuitable object for the realization of any reform ideas on diets.

Old people will have difficulties in growing accustomed to new foods, and sudden changes of the frequency and time of meals are not recommendable. In such case lack of appetite and malnutrition will arise. This also happens often enough, if for example, a diet "void" of stimulants is offered instead of well-composed and deliciously prepared meals.

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(To be continued)

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, March, 10.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying Rates In Afghani
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1230 per cent Deutch Mark.
Af. 1104-14 per cent Swiss Franc.
Af. 1022-14 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee.

Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6-85 pe. Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani
Af. 50-55 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 141-42 per Pound Sterling.
Af. 1264-26 per cent Deutch Mark.
Af. 1179-26 per cent Swiss Franc.
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.
Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee.

Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee.
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (cheque)
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)



Early Music Played By German Artists

By: Our Music Critic

Five young West-German artists gave a performance of "Early Music from Europe" in the Press Club last night. The artists are members of the "Studio for Early Music" of Munich. What means "Early Music"? It is the music of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in Europe from about 1200 up to the 16th century when there were no big orchestras and no great composers, like Vivaldi, Mozart or Beethoven, whom we know of. In a leaflet, the "Studio for Early Music" writes that "Early Music is a unifying element joining different cultures: East-West, Asia-Europe".

And so it was last night. With their old instruments like vielle, crumhorn, lute, recorder and the astonishing organetto—and later they brought their viola da gamba which looks much more similar as the string-instruments of today—they gave an instructive performance. They also brought two human voices with a high ability of expression.

First they played songs and music of the troubadours and minstrels of the 13th and 14th centuries. The troubadours were travelling from town to town and from castle to castle specially in France and Italy. An outstanding song was the duet "Adieu, m'amour" by the famous Guillaume Dufay. Lovely was the little "Saltarello" played on a small recorder which shows that Early Music in Europe was not too far from the Oriental Music of today.

In the second part the ensemble presented Renaissance Music, which sounded quite advanced than present day music. The audience in the Press Club highly enjoyed the artistic and unproblematic performance. Long and hearty applause. We have to thank these idealistic artists and also the initiators who again made it possible that Kabul could hear such a preciousness of world's art.

Cyprus Events

Contd. From page 1

posed to the selection of Jose Ropz-Bennett of Guatemala as mediator. Rolz-Bennett is Deputy Chief of Cabinet for Thant. He is understood to have the support of Britain, Greece and Cyprus for the post.

Britain would bring other troop contingents on the scene as quickly as possible. U Thant is trying to assemble peace force as the result of action by the Security Council last Wednesday.

Lieutenant-General P.S. Gyani, who will head the force, is already on the scene. His appointment as commander is effective when the peace force comes into being.

Thus far only Sweden has given conditional assent to contributing to the force. Brazil has refused. Canada, Ireland, Finland and Austria have the matter under consideration.

There was no word on whether Thant was sounding out other contingents. He has appealed for voluntary financial contribution from all states to help defray the cost, estimated at six million dollars for the three months stipulated by the council.

Farm Broadcasting

Contd. From page (2)

following points:

1. The Broadcasting must be daily and at the same time each day, when most farmers can listen.

2. All material must be checked for accuracy.

3. The programme must be constantly under review to keep it up to date.

4. As far as possible the same voice must be used all the time.

WESTERN NATIONS ACCUSED OF MONOPOLISTIC TRADE POLICIES BY LAPIN IN ECAFE MEETING

TEHERAN, March, 10, (Tass).—

ADDRESSING Monday's meeting of the ECAFE Conference which discussed the development of trade in ECAFE countries, the head of the Soviet delegation S. G. Lapin noted the great importance of the forthcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Geneva.

Clay Named Boxer Of Year By World Boxing Association

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, March 10. (AP).—Heavy weight champion Cassius Clay was named Boxer of the Month by the World Boxing Association (WBA) Monday for his upset of Sonny Liston.

Clay, a prohibitive underdog won the title of Miami beach Feb. 25 when Liston failed to name out for the seventh round because of an arm injury.

Under WBA rules, which provide that a defeated champion must be dropped, to at least third place among the contenders, Liston was named no. 3 behind Doug Jones of New York and Ernie Terrell of Chicago.

The rules do not, however, prohibit a return match between Clay and Liston. A newly crowned champion may make his first defence against any of the first six challengers.

Jones held Clay to a questionable split decision last March 13, that was the first time Clay had failed in to predict the round in which he would stop an opponent. He had prophesized Jones would fall in four.

Eddie Machen, who has been agitating for about with Clay, was placed fourth among heavy-weight challengers, followed by Zora Folley, Cleveland Williams, Floyd Patterson, Henry Cooper of England, Karl Mildenberger of West Germany and George Chuvelo of Canada.

Patterson, twice knocked-out by Liston in the first round, last week offered to fight Clay for no pursue, to take the title from him. Clay's advisors rejected the offer, calling Patterson one of the poorest of heavyweight champs.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Mar. 10.—Mr. Bedford a Professor of Journalism sent under the Fulbright programme to Kabul, was introduced by the Chief of the Educational Division of USAID to Mr. Majrooh, Dean of the College of Letters Monday morning.

They discussed the teaching programme of journalism at the College in 1964. Mr. Bedford is expected to work at the College for a year.

KABUL, March, 10.—A publicity team of the Institute of Public Health consisting of Dr. Dix, representative of the World Health Organization, and Dr. Barna, Director of Publicity and Health Guidance of the Institute, left Kabul on a tour of Nangarhar Province on Sunday morning; they will launch a publicity campaign against smallpox.

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Many countries now realize that radio is the best and cheapest agricultural extension tool.

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India and other countries are helping the farmer to obtain radio sets. Community Village Ra-

He said, that, as follows from the report on trade the share of ECAFE countries in world trade is declining while the increasing deficit of the balance of trade in a number of countries drains their gold and foreign currency reserves.

Trade monopolies of developed capitalist countries profited by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials in ECAFE countries. The same monopolies gained from increased prices of manufactured goods, higher freight charges, etc. All this occurs, the Soviet representative says, because western monopolies impose their own conditions on their trading partners and by using for this purpose GATT and other closed economic groupings.

Pointing out that the tariff policy and practice of the "Common Market" retarded the progress of national industry in development countries, Lapin pointed out that the failure of the colonial system, the formation of new independent states, the prosperity of the socialist countries called for a resolute change in the principles of world trade prevailing now.

The head of the Soviet delegation recalled that the Poland, the USSR and the Czechoslovakia had formulated new principles of world trade and submitted them for discussion at the conference.

These principles proclaim trade equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual benefit.

Lapin said that trade between the Soviet Union and western countries could be substantially enlarged if discriminatory restrictions and attempts to preserve a "cold war" atmosphere in trade would be eliminate.

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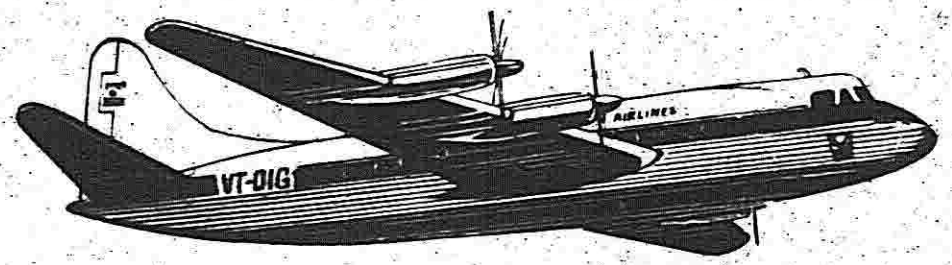
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